

The New Era.

John A. Macdonald
against George Brown

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 20.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 228.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1855. 11-1

F. W. BATHRICK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 11-31

T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-35

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-36

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-14

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scalds, Hæmorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 1th, 1854. 11-9

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 11-1

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-14

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, &c., &c. 11-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. 11-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. 11-1

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, Simcox, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1856. 11-1

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 11-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

Dr. Walter B. Gelke,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MAGNELL'S CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Dixon, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. 11-15

William Taylor,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 11-21

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 11-17

BEACON

Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THIS subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly attended and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 11-1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY,

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-10

ROBERT BRODIE,

BUILDER, &c., &c. IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1855. 11-501

Dr. Hackett

HAS REMOVED to Garrett Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne. Newmarket, May 8th, 1855. 3m-14

LAMB'S HOTEL,

King Street West, Toronto. THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway

Depots and Steamboat Sanding,

Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. 11-307

Circular.

J. G. Gelkie, 70, Yonge Street.

British and American

Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. 11-16

WILLIAM V. OUTHARD,

CARPENTER AND JOINER. AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefroy, Bell, Ewart and Barrie; also, a contract of Eleven Bridges on the O. & N. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews.

For the erection, moving, turning and moving of any

Description of Buildings or Bridges, Sash and Doors on a Land. Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 6m-10

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,

In his new premises, Simcox Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices

before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 11-17

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

No. 36, Front Street, Toronto, Opposite the City Hall, Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLES and Sheds to accommodate travel

lers. Meals served at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 11-2

To Friends in the Country.

A. H. EARL, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in the country, that his Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

is now open for inspection; and being much larger and more extensive than formerly, and having been purchased under favorable circumstances, great bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully solicited. No. 84, Yonge Street, Toronto, May 15, 1856. 11-15

Poetry.

Absent Friends.

Our absent friends—our absent friends,
We sigh for them in vain;
While hope is always promising
That we shall meet again.
We talk of them in twilight hours,
And by the fire-side gleams,
And often in the hush of night
We visit them in dreams.

We read their letters o'er and o'er,
A lonely hour to cheer,
And think how happy we would be
If they were only here.
We linger o'er their misty features
As o'er some priceless gem,
We speak their names as household words,
But look in vain for them.

What though our absent friends from far
By telegraph can hail
Can smile on us in minutes,
Or take with us by rail,
We long to take them by the hand,
Old friendship to renew,
With kindly welcome and a warm
And heartfelt "how d'ye do?"

Our absent friends—our absent friends—
As faint as poetry,
They come around us with the smiles
And light of other days—
Familiar voices from the past
Around us lingering—
And yet we know 'tis nothing but
A bright and pleasant dream.

Are we remembered far away
In other household haunts?
Does some lone wanderer think of us
Mid distant scenes and lands?
We'll never forget our absent friends,
Though scattered far and wide,
But keep for them a warm true heart,
Whatever may betide.

Literature.

The Game of Cards.

"The darkies are mine," said the gamster, striking his fist upon the table, "show 'em up, and let us see what they look like."

"The young planter, who had lost, sent one of the boat servants below for John and Helen. The passengers awaited the appearance of the servants in silence, for a long time; but they came not. The servant had informed them of the change of owners, and they dreaded to see their new master. They were attached to the young planter and his wife, and did not like to leave them; besides they had children of their own at home, and what was to become of them?"

"The winner began to wax impatient at the delay, and exclaimed: "Come, Danton, hurry up the niggers. They must move quicker than this when I send for 'em, or they'll never know what hurt 'em."

"The young planter's aristocratic face flushed crimson at this brutal exclamation, but he made no reply. He was about to send another servant for John and Helen, when his purpose was stayed by the appearance of Mrs. Danton.

Her husband had been gaming, and she had been weeping ever since the boat had left Cincinnati, but we were now far down the Mississippi. No wonder then, that she was pale and wan and that her eyes looked as though they had been nearly wept away; but she was exquisitely lovely, nevertheless.

Although many years had passed since that evening, I can see the stricken young wife now, as she glided up to the table and looked her husband in the face. He could not bear up under her gaze. He had lost all their money, and then in a fit of desperation had also sinned and lost the two slaves. Laying her little hand on his arm, she said: "Is it true, Charles, that you have lost John and Helen?"

Her husband made no reply; he could not even look up.

The passengers were now fast gathering around, and the scene was growing painful. My father (who was coming north to fetch me from school), was taking the longest possible way home) shewed by the tightening of grasp, that he was becoming much affected.

"As Danton did not seem inclined to answer his wife's question, the gamster roughly said: "Yes, ma'am, John and Helen are mine, and I want to see 'em quick."

Danton sprang to his feet; and stooping across the table, hissed in the teeth of the gamster: "Villain! don't you presume to speak to my wife again."

The look with which this menace was accompanied was perfectly blasting; and made the sallow and pitted face of the gamster fairly turn white.

"Yes, Mary; John and Helen are lost," he said at last, as he let the gamster from under his gaze; "they are lost, and it can't be helped now; so don't let us have a scene about it."

"I shall not let them go," said Mary firmly; "and I shall have a scene about it. I did not say a word about the money; but now that you have played them away—"

"Oh, Charles!" she said, and her head on her husband's breast.

"Ah! here they come," said the gamster as John and Helen approached.

John was a powerful and fine looking mulatto; and his face indicated unusual intelligence and kind-heartedness. Helen was much whiter than her husband, and remarkably handsome.

The gamster's evil eye gleamed as he surveyed her, and turning to a sallow-looking man near him, he said: "I'll sell you John in the Morning, Hammond, but Helen I shall keep—at least for a few days."

"I'm agreeable," said the slave-trader, for such he was; "but I'd like the gal as soon as possible."

"I tell you I shall not let them go," repeated Mrs. Danton, addressing the stranger; they were brought up in my mother's family; besides they have children at home from which it would be cruel to separate them."

The gamster and slave-dealer exchanged sneers at Mrs. Danton's sentimental reasons for not letting the slaves go, and her husband said: "It can't be helped now. Mary, let us go to our room."

"O, Missus, don't go and leave me wid dat man," shrieked Helen; "I shall die or jump overboard. O, don't leave your own true Helen, who saved your life when you fell in de boat."

"I shall not leave you Helen. Do not be alarmed."

"Bress de Lord for dat," interrupted Helen, "I knows we're safe now; kase you aller does jes' what you say you will."

"I think it's about time this non-sense was stopped," said the gamster, rising from the table. "You acknowledge, Danton, that these negroes are my property; consequently they are mine, and I've a right to do what I please with them; no bill of sale is necessary between two gentlemen. And now you niggers, just come along with me, and don't make a fuss or I'll have you flogged and put in irons."

The scene was now becoming extremely exciting. John drew Helen to his side, and clenched his teeth and fists, while their young mistress stood close in front, as if with her feeble arm she would protect them from the clutches of the gamster. I was wild with excitement, and begged my father either to buy the slaves or to shoot the gamster; I did not care which.

A new Englander, who had been very quiet during the trip, elbowed his way, to the table, asked the gamster at what sum he valued his slaves.

"Two thousand dollars," said he, "do you want to buy?"

"I have only a thousand dollars," the young man answered; "I will give you that for them." "No, sir, but I will stake 'em against a thousand dollars, and play you a game of poker for the pile."

"I don't understand the game," said the New Englander.

"What game do you play?"

"I have played a few games at all four luts, I never gambled for a cent in my life."

"Well I'll play you a game at all-fours, then if you like, and stake the niggers against your thousand dollars."

To the surprise of every one present, the young man accepted the challenge, called for a new pack of cards, staked his thousand dollars, and the game commenced—the gamster having the first deal.

The first hand the New Englander made two to the gamster's one, at which a buzz of pleasure ran round the group. The second the gamster three to his opponent nothing; the third hand they each made two, which left the New Englander two to go, whilst the gamster had but one to make, and it was his turn to beg—

"This was a great advantage, and everybody seemed to give up the thousand dollars as lost."

The new Englander dealt the cards with a steady hand, however, and turned up the jack of hearts, which placed him even with his antagonist, but when he raised his cards, I saw that he had not a single trump in his hand, and his adversary was hesitating whether to stand or beg; if the former, the game was his to a certainty; if the latter there would still be another chance for the slaves.

After drumming on the back of his cards for a short time, he looked at the New Englander to see if he could determine by his manner what it was best to do, but the young Bunker Hill met his gaze without flinching, and there they sat for a time gazing in each other's eyes.

"Run the cards," said the gamster, at last. I could have begged him for his mistake.

Bunker Hill again dealt, and the queen of spades was turned. Every heart stood still as the cards were for the last time lifted.

"They are mine," shouted the New Englander; "or rather they are yours madam," said he, in a milder tone to Mrs. Danton, as he threw down the ace of spades.

"The beautiful impetuous Southerner threw her arms around the winner's neck, and three deafening cheers (in which even the slave holder joined), told the satisfaction of the audience."

Many years after I met the New Englander in Mississippi, and claimed his acquaintance on the score of having been one of the most enthusiastic partisans on the night of his well remembered triumph. He had prospered in business and became rich. He was making his annual pilgrimage to the family hearthstone—a stone which has more potent charms of good than that at which kneel Mahomedan devotees in the city of their prophet. He said he had never touched a card since that memorable game; that the thousand dollars he then risked, was the sum total of his savings for many toilsome years; but that he staked it, and played the game with a perfect conviction of success.

Danton had sought him out, and kept up the acquaintance ever since; and Mrs. Danton could now travel the world over with her husband without fear, for he had forsaken gambling from that never to be forgotten night.

The Torn Pocket.

BY JANE WEAVER.

"MY DEAR," said Mr. Huston to his young wife, as he rose from his breakfast table, "I wish you would mend my overcoat pocket. The day is pleasant, so that I can leave the coat off without inconvenience."

"Very well, my love," was the reply, and a moment after the front door closed on the husband, who departed to the store, where he filled the place of a responsible clerk.

Mrs. Huston rose to attend to her domestic affairs, and occupied in them soon forgot the torn coat pocket. About noon, she had finished her work, and having a spare hour before dinner, she sat down and took up a late novel. In this way she continued to overlook the torn pocket, until the meal was over, and her husband had again left the house, when going to look for the overcoat, she found that Mr. Huston had put it on, the weather having grown colder.

"Oh! well, it will do to-night," said the wife. "I suppose he will scold when he finds I forgot it; but it can't be helped now."

"The truth was, Mrs. Huston was what is called 'a good easy woman'; that is, she never intentionally harmed any one, but was only thoughtless and forgetful,—her sins were those of omission. So she found no difficulty in dismissing all uncomfortable thoughts concerning the torn pocket; and resuming her novel, was soon deep in the miseries of the heroine.

About dusk there came a violent ring at the bell. It was a magnetic ring, as it were, and expressed anger, or great tribulation, if not both. It made the somewhat nervous Mrs. Huston start with a little shriek. She stopped reading and listened.

Directly the servant opened the door, and the step of her husband was heard, but heavier and quicker than usual. Her heart unaccountably began to beat faster. "Oh! dear," she cried to herself, "what can be the matter?"

She was not long left in doubt. Her husband came at once into the sitting-room, emotions of rage and suffering alternating perceptibly in his face. Frightened at demeanor so unusual, the wife looked up, her lips parted in terror, and unable even to welcome him as usual.

"See what you have done," cried Mr. Huston, passionately taking off his overcoat, turning the torn pocket inside out, and throwing the garment into his hearer's lap; "you have ruined me with your negligence."

"What, what, have I done?" gasped his wife at last, as he sternly regarded her. "Has anything happened?"

"Anything happened! Didn't I tell you I was ruined? I've lost five hundred dollars, and been discharged because I lost it; and all because you didn't mend my pocket! Nor is it the first time, as you know, that you have neglected to do what you ought. You are always forgetting. I often told you, you would rue it some day."

"But how did it happen? Can nothing be done?" timidly said the wife, after a while.

"How did it happen! In the most natural way possible. I had a note to pay for the firm, and as the bank lay in this part of the town, I brought the money up to dinner; and, on going out, put it into my overcoat pocket, supposing you had mended the rent. When I reached the bank, the money was gone. It was then nearly three o'clock. 'Almost frantic' I came back to within a few steps of the door, hoping to find the money on the pavement. It was madness, as I might have known; but I looked again and again, asked everybody to meet. At last I went back to the store. But the money had preceded me. The note had already been there to protest the note; and my employers would not hear a word of excuse—I was discharged on the spot."

As he ceased speaking, he threw himself on a chair by the table, and buried his face in his hands. His discharge was, indeed, a terrible blow. Without fortune, or anything but his character to depend on, he saw, in his loss of place, and the consequent refusal of his employers to recommend him, a future full of disasters. And all for what! All because his wife could not remember the simplest duty.

No wonder in this hour of trouble, that he turned away from her and buried his face in his hands. No wonder he felt angrily toward her, the author of this evil.

For a while Mrs. Huston knew not what to do. The tears ran down her cheeks, but she feared to approach her husband. "He will drive me away," she said to herself "But I have deserved it all."

At last she ventured to approach him, and at last he was induced to listen. With many tears she promised never to be negligent again; "it had been a lesson to her," she said, "which she would never forget."

Nor has she forgotten it. Years have passed, and the Hustons are now comparatively well off; for, after a while, Mr. Huston obtained another situation, and finally became a partner in the house.

But to this day, when the wife sees either of her daughters negligent, she calls the offender to her, and tells, as a warning, the story of THE TORN POCKET.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

New York, June 13.

The Ericsson arrived at noon with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

News rather meagre.

The New Russian loan is spoken of; part to be offered in London and part in Hamburg.

Denmark is putting her fleet in an effective state.

The Spanish Government says energetic measures will be taken against Mexico, to enforce justice to Spanish citizens.

Napoleon has under consideration a scheme to found a territorial nobility in Algeria.

The Earl of Elgin moved, in the House of Lords, for despatches relative to troops for Canada. This led to some remarks by Lord Cla-

ndon expressing good feeling towards the United States.

Great preparations are making to celebrate peace on the 29th.

Palmer, the poisoner, is found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Maxwell's Circular, Liverpool 17th, says:—The trade, influenced by continued cold weather, had been quiet, prices of all articles, except for best qualities of wheat and flour, had declined.

Decline of 1d a 2d per 70lb. Wheat 1st sack and 1st, on inferior qualities of flour, while best samples were rather easier to buy. Not many samples of Indian Corn offered, and holders were therefore able to maintain prices tolerable well, while prime yellow and mixed were bringing 2s 6d and white 2s 6d per quarter.

Western Canal Flour quoted 30s a 33s; Ohio 37s a 38s. Wheat, Red Western 9s 2d a 9s 4d. White Canadian 2s 6d a 2s 9d.

Beef quiet at former rates. Pork nominal. Bacon realises extreme prices, 5s 6d a 5s 7s; for short 5s 6d a 5s 6d.

Lard limited demand, 5s for good. Consols closed at London, Saturday, 9 1/4 a 9 1/4.

The Ericsson brings 400 passengers, and left Liverpool early Sunday morning.

The steamer Perita is to be withdrawn for a short time, with a view to greater speed.

In the discussion in Parliament, in reply to Lord Elgin; Lord Clarendon said Great Britain had made ample apologies to the United States about the recruiting business, but could not consent to recall Mr. Crampton; that an offer had been made to refer the Central American question to arbitration; that Great Britain was animated by a most friendly feeling towards the United States, notwithstanding that language had been used in Congress which if used in Britain would have been denounced as tending to embroil the two countries; and finally, as Lord Elgin has stated, five minutes would suffice to settle the business, they would willingly meet Mr. Mayne midway on the Atlantic.

The Sunday music question continued to agitate the metropolis. Several associations had been formed for holding

New Advertisements.

New Goods—Donald Sutherland.
Grove Street—Benjamin Coady.
Collingwood Route—J. L. Grant.
Jewellery—D. Carnegie.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 20th, 1856.

General Summary.

✓ Kettleby Soiree takes place to-morrow (Saturday) at one o'clock p. m. on which occasion the Ladies in that vicinity will present the Division with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

✓ At the recent Session of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Brockville, Rev. J. W. McCallum and Wm. Hill were appointed to the Aurora Circuit, for the ensuing year.

✓ We will remind the Municipal Council of North Westlumbury meets at Mr. Hiram Moore's Inn, on 28th inst. All being well, we purpose being present, and will bring a report of Council proceedings.

✓ The June No. of the Canadian Agriculturalist has been received. It is, as usual, filled with matter of special interest to the Canadian Farmer. We heartily recommend this monthly to our farming readers.

✓ The Reporter, Whitty, appears to be giving an uncertain sound of late; and, judging from the last two numbers, of that print, seems somewhat inclined to support the Coalition. We hope not, however.

✓ It was thought, a few weeks ago, that the Brighton Flag would be discontinued; but we are glad to perceive by a late number, that it will still be published. Never surrender the Flag, Brightoners.

✓ Several country papers have been discontinued during the past two or three months or merged into other journals;—among the last we notice the discontinuance of the Port Hope Ensign and Pilot. Cause non-payment of subscriptions by delinquent subscribers.

✓ The Temperance people of Lemonville hold a Soiree on the 26th inst. We understand several able advocates of the cause have been engaged to address the multitude in attendance. Also, on the third of July next, the Sons of Temperance at Stouffville, purpose holding a grand demonstration.

✓ It appears we were misinformed as to the cause of the accident which recently took place at the New Grist Mill of Mr. Sutherland. We now learn that instead of the spindle having become loose, it occurred in consequence of the bad manner in which the Hoop was clenched that girted the stone. The man who had his leg fractured at the time, we learn, is doing well.

✓ For a couple of weeks past we have not given much parliamentary matter—and for the reason that nearly the whole time of the House is consumed in debates on questions not particularly interesting to the country reader. We have furnished extracts from the Toronto Daily papers, however, showing that the Ministry are almost daily thrown either into an Upper or Lower Canada minority; the love and emoluments of office, enables them to banish principle, and keeps them from resigning or appealing to the country.

✓ The Ontario Reporter seems to think that an office for the member of South Ontario is about to be created, and that that gentleman will retire to make room for the new President of the Council, Mr. Vankoughnet. We believe the Riding has too many resident gentlemen capable of representing the constituency in Parliament, for any Toronto Lawyer to be returned, whose only ambition is to make a stepping-stone to power of the people's suffrages. Toronto has some four or five Representatives in the House already, and these should be sufficient. In case Mr. Lumsden retires, we hope the people will send some honest farmer, who will not consume the time of the House in making long-winded speeches.

✓ Last week we noticed the attempt made to frighten the member for North Ontario into resignation, by Mr. McDonald, in order to obtain a constituency for poor Philip Yan; but failing in this, we now learn that Mr. McDonald, the member for Prescott in order to accept the Registrarship for that County, and thus create the needed vacancy. From all our exchanges, but one opinion has been expressed with regard to the conduct of the Government towards Mr. Gould—that of universal disgust. However, the people of Prescott may resist the hatch-potch, North Ontario will never be dictated to by any Government of the day. From all the information we could gather the beginning of this week, while in the city, in regard to the matter, we believe the committee appointed to investigate the case will report in Mr. Gould's favor.

✓ On Thursday, the 12th inst., as we stated last week, the Ministry were defeated by a majority of six, on the Separate School Question. When this question came up Mr. Spence moved an amendment to an original motion for their abolition, to the effect, that it was expedient to alter the present system. The following division took place on that amendment:

✓ Yeas.—Allyn, Biggar, Attorney General Carrier, Cassels, Cawley, Chabot, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, Dextler, Dionne, Drummond, Fraser, Thomas Fournier, Fournier, Gill, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Attorney General MacDonald, McCann, Maxwell, Meszner, Monaghan, Angus Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Powell, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stephenson and Toronto.—40.

✓ Nays.—Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Chapin, Chisholm, Chisholm, Cook, Jean, B. E. Dorion, Antonio A. Dorion, Ferguson, Feltner, Ontario C. Fort, Fraser, Freeman, Hartman, Holton, Hunt, Jackson, John, LaBelle, Lacombe, Langer, John S. MacDonald, MacDonald, Macdonald, Marchand, Macdonald, Mattice, Merrill, Murray, Morley, Papin, Prevost, Patrick, Ross, Robinson, Seachard, and Taché, Thibault, Valois, and Wright.—46.

Macdonald vs. Brown.

During the past week we have received an Extra from the office of the *Globe*, giving the questions and answers in full, as taken before the Committee appointed by Parliament to enquire into charges preferred by the Atty. Gen. West, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, against the member for Lambton, Mr. Geo. Brown; and after carefully reading the evidence, we are satisfied Mr. Brown has passed through the ordeal with clean hands—there not being the semblance of truth in the charges preferred. The baseness of a man who could make such charges with no other ostensible motive in view than to damage a political opponent in public estimation, may be imagined, but cannot readily be described; and in any other House but the present, we should expect to see him hurled from the position he occupies and banished from the circles and confidence of every Upper Canada Representative. We say *shame* on the man, who, for the sake of damaging a political opponent, could thus wantonly and maliciously violate every principle of honor and justice; and shame on the electors of any constituency that would again place confidence in such a man and send him back to the Legislative Halls of the country as a Representative. And shall a man capable of making such unfounded and grossly malignant charges be sustained and the heads of a Government in Canada! Has the present House become so lost to the respect due to itself and the country, as to not openly, instantly and indignantly record a vote of censure on such conduct? or, will the people's Representatives place a premium on recalcitancy, by sustaining a man in the receipt of the emoluments of office, who has given evidence of a total disregard for truth and banished every principle of honor! Whatever the Legislature may do in the matter, however, publishing the evidence in full by the proprietor of the *Globe*, will place Mr. Brown before the people with clean hands, and the intelligent public of Canada, of every shade of politics, will not fail to do him justice. During the whole of the present session, the member for Lambton has been the principal target for the onslaughts of the Coalition; and now that they have got more than was really bargained for, their efforts will probably be directed in another quarter. We congratulate Mr. Brown on the result of the investigation.

Railroad Policy of the Coalition.

In our humble opinion the prospect of a new Election is now farther removed than ever—the Governor General having denounced the "Double Majority" principle, gives Tache-Spence & Co., an office lease for another year. Being perfectly conscious that an appeal to the people would only result in their overthrow, they are determined to put off the evil day; hence the desperate efforts made to secure the object contemplated—the last of which, is Mr. Cayley's "omnibus scheme" in regard to the Grand Trunk and North Shore Railways. Some time ago the Quebec supporters of the Government gave Ministers the significant hint, that in case the North Shore measure was not proceeded with, they should check them in giving three millions of pounds towards the Grand Trunk; while the Grand Trunkites as distinctly informed them, that unless this amount was secured, the four millions of acres of Crown Lands proposed to be granted to the North Shore Company never should be allowed. Either party voting with the Opposition would throw Ministers in a minority and place other men at the helm of affairs; hence it became necessary to effect a compromise; and the Government, to please all parties concerned and sustain themselves on the Treasury Bench, have resolved to carry on both measures simultaneously.

Now let us look at the cost to the country by this transaction. To meet the present liabilities of the Grand Trunk, the Inspector General has come down to the House, with a Bill increasing the Custom Duties 25 per cent.; and yet, in the face of this fact, he proposes a grant of some three millions of pounds, which will take, another year, perhaps an additional 25 per cent. And with regard to the North Shore Railroad they purpose appropriating Four Millions of Acres of our public lands! and bestowing them upon a company who will be able to fleece the people worse than ever the Canada Company has done. In order to give our readers an idea of the whole affair, we copy the following speech made by the member for Glangary, from the *Globe* of Wednesday last:

Hon. J. S. Macdonald was not prepared to support the initiative of a policy for granting millions of acres of the public lands to private companies. Where was this company that was to get four millions of acres? What security was there for their constructing a road? And what prospect was there of the road being profitable, when constructed? It was the President of the company (Mr. Cauchon) himself who moved this scheme. He had never heard of such a bare-faced proposition being made by any member of the House. As president of the road, he was to get millions of acres; and as Commissioner of Crown Lands, he was to select which lands should be given. The support to be given to this proposition, in the House, was not on account of its merits as an isolated scheme, but because it was tacked on to other schemes. Was that a proper course of procedure, for the Government to carry their schemes in that way, by taking advantage of and bringing over the various sectional interests, granting one scheme in order to buy support for another, neither of which was for the interests of the country. It was time that the people rose in their might, and sweep away a government which so trifled with them, and betrayed the trust committed

to them. He was afraid that the history of the North Shore would be a repetition of the history of the Grand Trunk. Grant this, and Mr. Cauchon, or some one else, would go over to England and point out that the Government of Canada had so much confidence in the road as to give it four millions of acres. English capitalists would be induced to take stock in it, and then, when they found that they had been deceived, they would come and claim that the Province should take them out of their difficulties. Unhappily, public morality in this country was not as high as it was in England, where, for a public man to impose on the country, would ruin his reputation. Here it was different; and if a man could chisel well, he was only deemed a very clever fellow. He (Mr. Macdonald) would scorn to hold office on the same tenure as that by which it was held by the hon. gentleman opposite. They were told this was a private enterprise. It was far as the Bill was concerned, but as far as the grant was concerned it was public. They were told, the lands to be granted were worth nothing; but how did they know that? What exploration had there been? The hon. gentleman then read a letter from Washington, disapproving of the wholesale system of land grants to railways, which has been pursued at the current session of the United States Congress. He (Mr. Macdonald) had no particular interest in the Grand Trunk scheme; he felt only honestly when he exposed it and other schemes of a doubtful character, like the one before the House. The hon. gentleman then moved the following amendment:—That the House do not now go into committee, but that it be resolved that the adoption of a policy which recognizes the granting of aid to private companies for the construction of railways, by the appropriation of millions of acres of the public domain, is of more than doubtful expediency, especially in the case of the present application, which is unaccompanied by any statistical information, or by a description of the lands, comprising more than 80 miles square, intended to be granted to the North Shore Railway Company, and unaccompanied by any survey of the road, or estimate of its cost, or by any estimate of the proposed traffic.

While other journals are being put to rest, and some are discontinuing, in consequence of the dilatoriness of subscribers to pay their subscriptions, we leg to remind those in arrears for the past one, two and three years of the *Era*, that we, too, are under very heavy expenses, and would feel exceedingly grateful if they would remember the Printer. To those who have continued year after year to pay in advance for their paper, we are laid under many obligations; and had it not been for these true friends to the press, notwithstanding our large subscription list, (now about 1000) we could not have sustained ourselves. The appeal we made a couple of weeks ago has been favorably responded to, and as we are making endeavours to again increase the size of the *Era*, we hope those in arrears, and those who wish us well, will do their part towards sustaining us. During the past three years, and we are sorry to say it, our subscribers have allowed their arrears to amount to the sum of \$1000, or on an average of about \$1 each. We are glad to state, however, that these arrears are confined to between 250 and 300 names. If those parties behindhand with their subscriptions would mail a part of their respective accounts, it would be a great help, and save us from pecuniary loss. Come, friends, see what you can do.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb. The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Arrival of the Arago.

The *Arago* arrived at New York, June 17. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Tuesday, June 3. Sales of the last three days amounted to 23,000 bales. Market closed inanimate, at about rates of previous Friday, and, if anything, in favor of buyers.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Arabia.

New York June 13th. The "Arabia" arrived at her dock about 7 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 31st at 4 o'clock, p. m.

The steamer "City of Baltimore," from Philadelphia, arrived out on the evening of the 29th with later news by the "Persia."

The steamer "Glasgow," from New York, arrived at New York on the 13th.

The excitement in regard to American affairs was increasing. The *Times* says the recognition of Walker is not necessarily to be followed by war, though it embitters the dispute. The English Government will act with forbearance till Crampin is dismissed, and the Americanizing policy till after the Presidential election. Some journals advocate a vigorous policy on the part of England. A majority counsel firmness with conciliation.

The Sound dues question was to be discussed in Parliament on the 6th.

The *Times* says the dismissal of Mr. Dallas must follow that of Mr. Crampin. The last intelligence from the United States had caused a flutter in the money market.

The *Daily News* reiterates the hopes of the *Times* of the preservation of peace, and considers if a war should take place, it would only result in a civil one. The other morning journals view the matter in the same light.

The *Times* of the 4th says, from their information received, that war was becoming daily more imminent, while the *Daily News* regards such an event as improbable. The *Times* also scoffs at the idea of a war between Spain and Mexico, and scarcely a month would elapse after the first operation of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz before the Government at Washington would interfere in the discussion and transfer its discussion to Havana.

One of the administrators of the Credit Mobilier had failed for a million francs, causing great depression on the Bourse.

Later arrivals from Kansas fully confirm the reports of civil war in that Territory. Twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians and Alabamians had been killed already in different engagements; and several Free States men wounded, but none killed. The United States troops generally disperse the contending parties after the battle is finished. Governor Shannon's proclamation produce no effect on either side. Governor Robinson had been removed from Leavenworth to Leavenworth, where his wife had joined him.

The report of the death of Donaldson was incorrect. Passengers from Kansas City state that on Saturday last bodies of men were moving from Westport, Independence and other towns to the Territory. A party left Lexington on Saturday for Hickory Point or Lawrence.

It was rumored at Kansas City that General Harney was en route for Fort Pierre and Leavenworth to supersede Col. Sumner.

The Grand Trunk Scheme.

If current reports be correct, the full enquiries which are now being made into the Government Grand Trunk scheme will disclose an amount of dissimulation of which few persons have previously had any idea. We believe that it is not become evident to many that while ministers are hiding out inducements to their supporters to vote for their proposition, they have worded their resolutions in such away as to make it entirely optional with the Grand Trunk to construct the projected lines or to stop the works at the point where they stand at present. Referring to Mr. Cayley's plan as laid before Parliament, we find that the first resolution provides as follows:—That the Railway Company shall be allowed to issue Preferential Bonds to the extent of two millions sterling; and that it then goes on to provide how the two millions if raised shall be spent. There is no absolute enactment that it shall be raised; neither is there any penalty provided in case of failure. The aid to be given by the Province, that is to say the interest for five years, and the release of the first line on the road, are not conditional, according to Mr. Cayley's resolution, on the construction of the works; it is given absolutely and without proviso, as the language shows:—

"That the interest accruing on the Provincial bonds during the period of five years, being the time necessary for the completion of the works and for the development of the through traffic, shall be advanced by the Province, and such advances as they are made shall be repaid to the Province in share capital of the Company."

"That the lien of the Province, subject to the preceding condition, shall rank, as to dividend or interest, with that of the Company's bondholders."

The words "subject to the preceding condition" might at first be thought to refer to the works to be constructed, further examination shows that it relates to the five years' interest being paid by the Province provided for by the "preceding" paragraph. The letters of Mr. Cayley and Mr. Napier, laid before the House, are equally indicative as to the construction of these works. Hopes are held out and promises hinted at, but the closest examination of the documents will show that the nearest approach to a pledge, is, in fact, the insertion of a list of the works in the Government scheme, with the permission given to the Grand Trunk to construct them.

It is difficult to imagine deeper dissimulation than is shown in this nefarious plan: It was abominable enough for ministers to seek to bribe the members of different localities, by putting their schemes in the schedule, but the fact they never had the least idea that these schemes would be carried out, that they merely introduced them as a bait for solid representatives, would indicate a depth of treachery of which only the members of the present ministry and their Grand Trunk aides and abettors could be guilty. We have no sympathy with the bribed parties, and can therefore speak more coolly of the dissimulation to be practised towards them.—*Globe*.

Advices from Sydney are received via England, to the 14th inst. The excitement was increasing as the day of polling (the 12th) approached.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

The Grand Trunk Scheme.

If current reports be correct, the full enquiries which are now being made into the Government Grand Trunk scheme will disclose an amount of dissimulation of which few persons have previously had any idea. We believe that it is not become evident to many that while ministers are hiding out inducements to their supporters to vote for their proposition, they have worded their resolutions in such away as to make it entirely optional with the Grand Trunk to construct the projected lines or to stop the works at the point where they stand at present. Referring to Mr. Cayley's plan as laid before Parliament, we find that the first resolution provides as follows:—That the Railway Company shall be allowed to issue Preferential Bonds to the extent of two millions sterling; and that it then goes on to provide how the two millions if raised shall be spent. There is no absolute enactment that it shall be raised; neither is there any penalty provided in case of failure. The aid to be given by the Province, that is to say the interest for five years, and the release of the first line on the road, are not conditional, according to Mr. Cayley's resolution, on the construction of the works; it is given absolutely and without proviso, as the language shows:—

"That the interest accruing on the Provincial bonds during the period of five years, being the time necessary for the completion of the works and for the development of the through traffic, shall be advanced by the Province, and such advances as they are made shall be repaid to the Province in share capital of the Company."

"That the lien of the Province, subject to the preceding condition, shall rank, as to dividend or interest, with that of the Company's bondholders."

The words "subject to the preceding condition" might at first be thought to refer to the works to be constructed, further examination shows that it relates to the five years' interest being paid by the Province provided for by the "preceding" paragraph. The letters of Mr. Cayley and Mr. Napier, laid before the House, are equally indicative as to the construction of these works. Hopes are held out and promises hinted at, but the closest examination of the documents will show that the nearest approach to a pledge, is, in fact, the insertion of a list of the works in the Government scheme, with the permission given to the Grand Trunk to construct them.

It is difficult to imagine deeper dissimulation than is shown in this nefarious plan: It was abominable enough for ministers to seek to bribe the members of different localities, by putting their schemes in the schedule, but the fact they never had the least idea that these schemes would be carried out, that they merely introduced them as a bait for solid representatives, would indicate a depth of treachery of which only the members of the present ministry and their Grand Trunk aides and abettors could be guilty. We have no sympathy with the bribed parties, and can therefore speak more coolly of the dissimulation to be practised towards them.—*Globe*.

Advices from Sydney are received via England, to the 14th inst. The excitement was increasing as the day of polling (the 12th) approached.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes. We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, \$3 13½. per oz.; flour, \$25; beef, 53; pork, 15; wool, 15; to 15; flour, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, written on the 4th of March, says:—One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than 1 per cent. per annum (accurately 1067 per cent.). The Council, in voting \$100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 180 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,455, or not much over 10,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony

Amusement.

"Bill, did you ever go to see?"
"Yes, I did. Last year for instance."
"I went to see a headless girl, but I only called once."
"Why so?"
"Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing boot-jacks and smoothing irons at people."

"Johnny do you love me?" "Well Susy, I do."
"How do you know you love me?"
"Kase, Susy, whenever I look at you, my heart jumps and knocks agin my stomach so hard that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

A census taker once called upon the mother of a family, in California, or some other prolific country, and asked how many children she had. The mother replied that she really could not tell, but there was this of which she was certain: "The measles got among the children once, but there wasn't enough of it to go round."

Well, it won't hurt 'em.—A Boston contemporary tells the following:—On the steam boat St. Louis, not long since, a raw hoosier came aboard. At night the hoosier turned into his berth with his boots on. The steward seeing this, said: "Sir, you have laid down in your boots." The raw one raised his head, and looked down at his boots, innocently replied, "Well, it won't hurt 'em; they ain't the best I've got."

SHARP CHAPS.—We have some smart boys in town (says a contemporary)—one in particular, who was called up the other day by the pedagogue to give some account of his elocution, and to give some evidence, if possible, of progress in his studies.
"Where were you yesterday?"
"I was out in the field alone."

"What were you doing in the field, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Well; but what were you doing?"

"I was meditating."

"Meditating, upon what?"

"I was meditating what I'd be when I got to be grown up—printer, doctor, lawyer or schoolmaster, and took the field for it."

"Brave boy! What was your conclusion?"

"Thought as how I'd be a schoolmaster; they lives easy—likes to give lessons, and teach the young idea what to shoot at!"

ADVERTISEMENT.

Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very lowest medium

Prices,

SUCH as Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware,

Stone Ware and

Crockery.

Also, on hand a choice assortment of

WINE AND LIQUORS,

Also, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils,

and Dry Stuffs.

Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.

The subscriber in returning thanks to his friends,

and customers in general for their past liberal patronage,

begs respectfully to call their attention to the

above Shop, which will be sold at the lowest

convenient prices.

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby, April 22nd, 1856.

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE,

IN the Village of Kettleby Mills, adjoining the

Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a

Wheelright Shop—one being wanted very much.

in the place at the present time. Terms made

easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.

JOHN DAVISON

WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at

Cost price for Cash, Consisting of Dry Goods

Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all of

Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase cheap Goods will find it

to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. wishes to inform his old Customers and the

public generally, that he is now prepared to execute

all orders for

Boots and Shoes,

Offering variety, on the shortest notice.

Two Good Journeyman Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.

Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856.

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS,

NEW MARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE, respectfully thanks

his friends and customers, for the liberal patronage

he has received since commencing business, and

hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to

his customers, to be favored with a continuance of

the same. A variety of

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads,

&c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of

Cabinet work punctually attended to.

Furnerals furnished on short notice.

Coffin Plates, Laces and Handkerchiefs for sale.

February 5th, 1856.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of

DR. S. S. EDWARDS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Successor to W. C. Adams, D. D. S.)

HERBERT informs the public, that he will be

staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13th and 14th

of each month.

J. Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, the 15th and

17th of each month.

McDonald's Hotel, Bradford, the 21st and

22nd of each month.

J. Bolles's Hotel, Bond Head, the 23rd and

24th of each month.

R. Porters's Store, Chalkville, the 26th of

May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., and March.

H. Stone's, Brantford, the 27th of the above

mentioned months.

Wm. Moore's, Brownsville, the 28th of the

above mentioned months.

Mrs. Stead's Hotel, Lloydstown, the last of

the above mentioned months.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of April,

June, Aug., Oct., Dec., and Feb.

Queen's Hotel, the 19th of the above mentioned

months.

Where he may be consulted in all cases rela-

tive to his profession.

April 21st, 1856.

*1y12

New Grocery and

Provision Store.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the

inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that

he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

In his new premises on Main Street, where he will

keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

And he hopes, by strict attention to business and

the quality and price of his articles, to merit and

receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former

business as Butcher, and keep on hand all

kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON.

Newmarket, March 6, 1856.

*1y5

Cottage for Sale.

FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick COT-

TAGE, containing seven rooms—with One

Acre of Land attached. The premises are located

on Yonge Street, near the side road leading into

Newmarket. Terms easy.

For particulars apply to

DAVID PHILLIPS.

Yonge Street, March 25, 1856.

*1y8

LAND FOR SALE,

COMPOSED of the West Half of Lot No. 19,

in the 6th Con. of the Township of East Gwill-

imbury.

For particulars enquire of

E. JACKSON.

New Market, May 15, 1856.

*8w15

NEW MARKET

Boot and Shoe Store!

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE

RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Dixon

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of

Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

opened a NEW STORE,

At which, where he intends keeping on hand a

large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and

Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate

knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object

to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him

with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken.

The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

GEORGE DIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 29, 1856.

*1y5v1

Ready Made

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the

liberal patronage bestowed upon him since

commencing business, respectfully informs the

inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that

he has now on hand a large quantity of

Ready Made Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, which he can confidently

recommend to the public—they having been

made under his own personal inspection—and

and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied

that general satisfaction will be given both

as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.

He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing

elsewhere.

JACOB RUHEHART.

Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856.

*1y5v2

Whitechurch Township Notice.

ALL parties interested are hereby required to

Hotel for Sale!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

FOR SALE, in Newmarket, that extensive and

well-known business,

RAILROAD HOTEL,

With every accommodation for a respectable busi-

ness. This House is new and well arranged; is in

a good situation, and commands an excellent busi-

ness. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor

on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.

May 9th, 1856.

*1y14

Who Wants a Plough?

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, Gray's

Imported Plough. Also a superior Side Hill

Plough, and all other kinds to suit purchasers.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES,

And all other articles connected with the trade,

done with neatness and despatch.

JAS. S. WETHERELL.

Prospect Street,

Newmarket, April 10, 1856.

*1y10-10

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing, and

Material for the same. (Pine will answer.) to be

put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Persons wishing to CONTRACT, will please

TENDER FOR THE SAME,

At six o'clock per Rod—without delay, to

WM. MOSLEY, Agent.

Aurora, Feb. 28th, 1856.

*1y4v1

SPRING ARRIVALS

JUST Received, direct from New York, a choice

selection of

CAPEES,

MANTLES,

VISITTES,

SILK BONNETS,

Satin and American Straw Bonnets, together with a

general stock of Millinery articles.

ELLEN MAGUIRE.

Newmarket, April 10, 1856.

*1y9

Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for SALE the South Half

of Lot No. 15, in the 3d Con. of Unit-1—said

land being situated on the main road leading from

BRADFORD TO BARRIE.

Within 8 miles of the former place and about three

miles from the latter. Timber—Hardwood, except about Five or Six Acres (more or less) of

CEDAR. Soil, strong.

For particulars, apply to the owner, Prospect

Street, Newmarket.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Newmarket, March 21, 1856.

*3m8

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having leased the Blacksmith-

shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MCKEIN, in

NEW MARKET.

Is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of

business, with neatness and despatch; and he hopes

by strict attention to business, to merit and receive

a share of public patronage.

For Horse-Shoeing done on the Shortest Notice.

GEORGE FARRELL.

Newmarket, March 18, 1856.

*1y5v7

FARM & SAW MILL

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the

5th Con. of Whitechurch containing 100 Acres

of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also

50 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and also</